A CONVERT TO DAVIS.

JAMES REDPATH, ABOLITIONIST AND UNION MAN.

itemarkable Utterance from a Strang confederate Ex-President-No Rebel or in a Nutshell.

New York World. DENVER, Col., Feb. 19 .- "Neither Rebel nor Traitor." Writing with this tor a subject, Prof. James Redpath, in the Commonwealth, says of Jefferson

"I spent nearly the entire summer of 1889 as a guest of Beauvoir House, the home of the late Jefferson Davis I was in his company for from six to ten hours every day during the whole time of my visit. During that period we talked of every important event in his long and eventful life, and discussand authorized me to ask questions and to introduce topics which otherwise it might have been ungracious, to say the least, or in bad form, as the latest phrase is, to refer to in the home of the ex-President of the Confederate States by any Northern writer, especially one who, like myself, had been an Abolitionist of the most radical school from his earliest manhood-a fact well known to my venerable hest.

"I first met Mr. Davis in the summer of 1888. Mr. Allen Thorndike Rice had detirmined to prepare as a companion volume to his Reminiscences of Abraham Lincoln, as a sort of Confederate supplement, a volume of Reminis ences of Lee and Stonewall Jackson. Having convinced him that it would be impossible to secure the contributions he needed from famous Southerners without Mr. Davis's co-operation, I was commissioned to visit Beauvoir and secure it and to obtain one or two historical essays from him for the North American Review, of which at the time I was the manag-

ing editor. Well, I reached Besuvior and remained there about a week. Before I had been with Mr. Davis threee days every preconceived idea of him utterly and forever disappeared. Nobody doubted Davis's intellectual capacity, but it was not his mental power that most impressed me. It was his goodness, first of all, and then his intellectual integrity. I never saw an old man whese face bore more emphatic evidence of a gentle, refined and benignant character. He seemed to me the ideal embodiment of sweetness and light. His conversation showed that he had 'charity for all and malice toward none.' I never heard him utter an unkind word of any man, and he opponents. His manners could best be described as gracious, so exquisitely reaned, so courtly yet heart-warm. The dignity of most of our public men often reminds one of the hod-carrier's 'store suit' it is so evidently put on and ill-fitting. Mr. Davis's dignity was as natural and as charming as the perfume of a rose—the fitting expression of a serene, benign and comely moral nature. Hewever handsome he may have been when excited in battle or debate-and at such times, I was told, he seemed an incarnation of the most poetic conceptions of a valiant knight -it surely was in his own home, family and friends around him, that he was seen at his and that best was the highest point or grace and refinement that the Southern character has ever reach.

Mr. Redpath tells of his great friendship for Jefferson Davis, and continues:

"But with this slight and inadequate expression of my affection for Mr. Dav's, I must now rest content, in order to state as clearly and tersely as I may why the old Confederate chieftain never 'repented,' and why he never regarded himself as either a rabel or a traitor, but scouted such titles, whenever applied to himself or to the Southern people, as a proof that the utterer of them was ignorant of constitutional law and of the true nature of the Federal Union.

"I returned to Beauvoir and remained three or four months assisting Mr. Davis in preparing a Short History of the Confederate States. After the last pages of that work (now in press) had been mailed Mr. Davis consented to pre; are for the same publishers an extended autobiography if I would res main to assist him. He had not procheded far with his life before business recalled me North. Although I returned in a few weeks it was too late, as in the mean time Mr. Davis had visited his plantation at Briarfield, where he caught the malarial fever that ended in his death.

"In order to assist Mr Davis with the least friction and loss of time, it became necessary at the beginning of my work that I should clearly understand the State Rights doctrine as told by the Confederate leader. Mr. Davis. therefore, gave me such of his writings on the topic as embodied his personal views and also other arguments that he approved. In addition to these documents I had many and long conversations with Mr. Davis until I felt competent to state the Southern theory without any doubt as to the correct ness of my understanding of it. In this paper I will present only such views as Mr. Davis himself maintained. Be it understood that the language only of what follows is mine; the statements

are those of Mr. Davis "A traitor is one who violates his allegiance and betrays his coun-

"A rebel is one who revolts from

the country to which he owes allegi-: Now, from the Southern point view, no secessionist violated his allegiance or betrayed his country. because he held that his allegiance was due to his State, and he was loyal to Whisman, near Compton, Ky., and his State in following its fortunes after it withdraw from the Union. Of course under this definition the Secessionist cou'd not be a rebel because he maintained his allegiance to his sovereign by a man named Sparks. Whisman State, and 'sovereigns cannot be reb-

A citizen's allegiance to the federal government comes only through his al- and had never forget his faucied legiance to his State, for the federal wrongs. the States which formed it, and they never surrendered their severeignty to

the federal union? If the fathers in- the trial of J. E. Starling for murder. RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 20 .- The Sutended to create and did orea e a na. It has resulted in an acquittal. He preme Court has denied the motion tion, then it follows without dispute was charged with the murder of an to grant an arrest of judgment in the

certainly were rebels sgainst its authority.

But if the fathers did not create nor intend to create a Nation but only a Federation, then the States that seceded only exercised an inherent right of sovereignty in withdrawing from the The Prospects of h Order in South Car-Union they had voluntarily entered, and the only question that remains is rather a moral than a political onewere they justified in withdrawing? Practically, such a question can never holds the whip by the handle never does recognize the need of the groans

that stands at the other end! "Mr. Davis maintained that the vindication of the South rested on these two considerations—their rightful power to secede and the causes that justified the exercise of that power.

"I confess that while his argument in favor of that right seemed to te exceedingly strong, yet I do not see the same force in his statement of the ed almost every issue between the justification to its exercise But then. North and South. My position enabled I was at the other end of the whip and I justified John Brown.' Article X., an amendment of the

Constitution, declares that: The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution nor prohibited by it to the State are re- taiped, while more or less satisfactory, served to the States respectively or the were very unequal, the saving effect

"This amendment was one of the conditions on which the Constitution was ratified. It clearly shows that sovereignty remained with the States."

The writer states the Constitution would not have been ratified by the majority of the States had it not been for the assurance that this amendment would be adopted. The stand taken by the Southern leaders is described as

Mr. Davis submitted as a justification of the withdrawal of the Southern

States in 1886: "The destruction of the balance of power which existed when the Constirather than the general welfare, tohad assumed in the formation of the compact of Union, adding to uncrasing hostility shamefully displayed and culminating in invasion, which treated the feeling that the fraternity in which the Union was founded had cessed to exist-that the Union was was no longer one of the heart."

"Were the Secessionists, then, true to the faith once delivered to the State? May be? And yet, right here, it seems to me, is both their best defense and their weakest point. No live race consents for very long to be ruled by dead men. Each generation manages to rule itself-if not by the letter of the law or or a strict constitution then by amendments to constitu-

"Lest any foreigner should read this phistopheles or the Hebrew Devil: the other was a statesman with clean people faithfully from budding manhood to hoary age, without thought of self, with unbending integrity and to the best of his great ability—he was a man of whom all his countrymen who knew him personally, without distinc-tion of creed political, are proud, and proud that he was their countryman."

RUSSIA FOR THE RUSSIANS.

The Czar Expeels Germans from the Em pire --- The German Nation Mad.

The cry of "Russia for the Russians' is growing louder, and under its influence the process of Russianizing the southern provinces is steadily going on, involving the expulsion of varous classes of German inhabitants and the suppression of German manners, customs and speech among those who are permitted to remain. This unfriendly course does not tend to improve the relations between Germany and Russia. Armed peace is forced to arm the more, and the situation becomes acute.

This being the state of affairs, action has just been taken at St. Petersburg which can only be compared to throwing a firebrand isto a powder magazine. It is officially announced to day that the czar has issued a decree forbidding the employment cf German actors in imperial theatres. The decree is to go into effect on May virtually excluded from Russian soil. Fierce resentment is sure to be arous-

To Spy Out Georgia.

ATLANTA, Feb., 28 .- An excursion will leave Dayton, Ohio, on Feb. 24, for Georgia, composed of representative farmers and business men of the Miami valley. The party will make a tour of insyection of the agricultural, manufacturing and fruit-growing sections of the Empire State.

A telegram from Canajoharie, N. Y. says: James Askell, W. J. Askell and Bernbardt Gillam of the Judge and Frank Leslie's, with their families and several others, left here in a special car this morning for a tour of the South at the invitation of Governor J. B. Gordon of Georgia, Governor Gordon will accompany the party in their visit to the important cities.

Killed His Old Teacher. LOUISVILLE, Feb., 20.-A vound man named Booth waylaid Rev. Mike fatally cut him with a knife. Whisman lived two hours after receiving his wounds, and made a statement about his attack. Booth was accompanied had once punished Booth while the latter was a school boy, and Booth had threatened then to be revenged

The Prisoner was Acquitted. RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 19.—There har been a great sensation at Smith-"What, then, is the true nature of field the past few days, on account of

WORK OF THE ALLIANCE.

HOW THE ORGANIZED FARMERS

ARE PROGRESSING.

ofina-Cheerin

The Alliance people in South Carobe considered, for if a community has year of educational and co-operative of genius, and he is now in his grave, the right to secede, it must also be the effort on the several lines of Alliance judge of its necessity. The power that work. 1888 was devoted to the work and kicks that come from the body organization was continued, and is slaves on Bunker Hill, nothing has now-Sth Feb., 1890-planted in every been said much more atrociously incounty in the State. The planting, under the direction of your Executive | before his Beston audience, that even Committee, has been done at the minimum of cost, and this work will likely be very nearly completed before your second annual meeting in July

Our desperate condition, financially, rendered our organization possible. and to the betterment of that condition our greatest efforts have been put forth. Last year the efforts at co-operative trade was by Sub. and County Alliances securing for themselves the best terms possible. The results obed being estimated at from 8 to 33 per cent. on last year's purchases, dependent largely or mainly on the financial condition of the different sections of the State, the larger saving being only possible on the credit avatem of purchasing; and attention is especialy invited to this as showing how ruinous has been that system, and 24 ruinous morally as financally. Let us not blame others solely because such a condition of things was ever possible, but let us like true men assume our full share of the responsibilty. Reckless risks demanded ruinous profits, but we now see our folly in consenting or submitting to such conditions so long. And now that we tution was adopted, and subsequent have organized to correct this and othlegislation for sectional advantages erabuses, we must be careful, very careful, about the character of our memgether with gross and persistent viola-tions of obligations which the States continue to take in members who are "financially bankrupt," if they have "good moral character." This is right. We honor our organizations by the effort to lift them up—to improve their financial condition—but we cannot afford to carry them if they should even seem to be careless about their financial obligations. Should they fail to practice that strict economy, or to exhibit that industry and constant application to business so necessary to success, we must expel them. To retain them would be wrong to all who are battling for the manhood and independence of the farming and indus-

partial failure of the crops last year companion therefore took the most tion and revision of creed! I never met any public man who reverenced the Constitution as Mr. Davis reverenced the it.

is a trying ordeal to our young organization in some sections of the State, which is a matter of deep the cern to those more fortunate elsewhere, but and he turned away and glared at a their activity and forwardness in prearticle let me say for his benefit that paring for another crop prove their there are two Jefferson Davises in indomitable pluck. In some places American history—one is a conspirator, last year the crops were less that half a rebel, a traitor, and the Fiend of the average. In such places depreslast year the crops were less that half Andersonville'--he is a myth evolved sion like Egyptian darkness must be from the hell-smoke of cruel war—as felt. Just how such conditions are to purely imaginary a personage as Me- | be met and overcome is a problem difficult of solution, but it will best be done by our people standing together a unihands and pure heart, who served his ted brotherhood. The efforts at increased industry and a closer economy lessen the danger from such crop failures; but for the practice of such economy and industry last year, the depression growing out of the crop failure would have been more extended and trying than it now is. In proof of this, it may safely be claimed that the South Carolina farmers, taking the average of the whole State, commence the year 1890 in better financial condition than they did the year 1889; notwithstanding the short crop, the shortness of which more than offset the larger percentage of the supplies Sun. bought for Alliance farmers in 1890 will be bought for cash than has been so bought any previous year by these same farmers. I should not deem it necessary to remind these cash buyers that they now have a State Business Exchange which they can use in farm products, but for the fact that they have been doing this very same business through agents of their local organizations so successfully before the

trial classes.

Exchange was established. Your business agent can be, must be, the largest cash purchaser in the State, and should be, and with your patronage will be, able to purchase more cheaply than any other. It is your agency and will be what you make it. But I have possibly said as much as 1, 1890. Managers will be obliged to The educational work of the Alliance annul all contracts with German ac- is probably more advanced along the

I should now on the financial outlook. tors, upon whom the best theatres financial line than any other. The depend, and the artists themselves are methods of learning along this line are eminently practical. I intended to extend this letter to convey some ed by this unwise and inhospitable thoughts on political economy, and our organs, State and National, but I find it will make this article too long, so I must defer any attempt in that die

rection at this time. My recent visit to the different sections of the State suggested the propriety of what I have written as well as what I propose writing in the near future, as I may have opportunity. I gratefully acknowledge my indebtedness for personal kindnesses while on this tour, and my unqualified admiration for the devotion of our people to the principles of our order.

> E. T. STACKHOUSE. Punctuatory.

"You've been writing poetry to sister," said Willia.

"Yes," admitted the youth. "What kind of a poem was that last one you sent her?" "Oh, it was a sort of apostrophe!" "Well, if you'd a seen the way pa

acted when he saw it you'd a thought

it was a whole lot exclamation points." -Washington Post. The Damage by an Explosion RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 19 .- A boiler at a saw mill at Ahosbie, Chowan county, exploded, instantly killing the colored fireman and putting out the

eyes of Wright Poell and injuring

another man. Poell is very seriously

recover.

Cross and White.

AN ATTACK ON GRADY.

n Exploded Story Revamped About Ex Senator Bob Toombs and the Roll of Hi

Boston, Mass., Feb. 20.—In his lec-

ture at Fremont Temple yesterday, ords From President the Rev. Joe Coek made an attack upon the dead editor, Henry W. Grady He said: "I think Boston ought not to lina have now entered upon the second cheer treason. Mr. Grady was a man but his principles are not in their grave, and therefore I take the occamion to may that since a Southern Senof organization; in 1889 the work of abor threatened to call the roll of his salting to Northern sentiment than if the nation were to put forth its whole military power, the South would yet trample on the newest paragraphs of the Constitution. That is calling the roll of slaves on the heights of the political Constitution

> cherish such political sentiment." A BOSTON MAN'S SWALLOW.

itself, and the slaves are those who

A Ele Englishman Bullied Him, bu

There were a number of us in one of the London taverns made famous by Dickens, when a great big fellow slouched in and made himself very disagreeable with his mouth. One of our party was a man from Boston, and in some way or other he and the big man came to exchange words. The first we heard of the row the big man was saying:

"You Yankees is great on the brag and that's all you can do." "Well, I dunno," replied Boston. "But I do. When did you ever do a blooming, blarated thing?"

"How about 1776?" "Never heard of it." "How about 1812?" "Never heard of it."

"Did you ever hear of Bunker "I have sir. That's where 600 red ceats licked the life out of 4,000 brag-

ging Yankous!" "I gress not." "Net! Dees you dare to dispute the Liverpool Kid?" "You'd better read what history

"I have done that 'ere, you blooming idios, and it says as how all you Yankses run at the first fire! Den't it

"I never heard that it did."

"Don't it say that?" The big fellow had pushed up his sleeves and put up his fists, and it was plain that a row was on hand. He was big enough to eat up two such The financial depression caused by a to look out for the rest of us. Our and he turned away and glared at a Frenchman, also a tourist, who had come in later. After a long stare he walked up to the Crapeo and shouted: "Blast yer blooming parley yous, but we've always licked ye out of yer

boots on land and sea!" "You speak von big' lie!" shouted the Frenchman, hot in a minute. "What? Call The Liverpool Kid a iar to his face?"

"Aye! and I shall now give you vor wful beeg licking!" "Johnny" got out of his coat in a Kid went right down into his boots and slunk cut of the room, having no servitude. When she learned they mere pluck than a hen. We sat there had made no confession, but had been Then it was the Boston man who said:

"Just think of it! I can lick six fellows like that banty Frenchman, and this attempted assassination she was yet that big duffer made me swallow condemned by court martial at Odestwo wars for independence and Bun- sa on Sept. 10, 1884, and sentenced to higher prices at which it was sold. A ker Hill on top of them.—New Yerk twenty years penal servitude.

Dennis' Powerful Logic. A merry young Irishman, not long from the "old dart." is employed as coachman by a Jefferson avenue family. Recantly, while suffering from a severe the purchase of supples and sale of cold, he made his appearance one morning with his hair cut close to his head. were almost sick with a cold?"

"Well, mum," replied the unabashed Dennis, "I do be takin' notice this long while that whinever I have me hair cut take a bad cowid, so I thought to myself that now while I had the cowld onto me it would be the time of all others to go and get me hair cuttin' done, for by hat course I would save meself just one cowld. Do you see the power of me asoning, mum!"

The lady was obliged to concede that Dennis' logic was irresistible, and nowadays never attempts to call into question his motives for anything he does .-Detroit Free Press.

Seeking Southern Investments.

COLUMBIA, S. C., February 20 .- Mr R. A. Lynch, formerly of this city out now of Boston, is in the city, ac companied by Messrs. A. E. Bonney and G. W. Emerson, who are understood to be capitalists sseking invest-ments in South Carolina. They expect to be shortly joined by Prof. Charles H. Hitchcock, of Dartmouth College, N. H., a geologist and mineralogist of some note, and it is said the party intend to take a prospecting tour over the State. Mr. Lynch has established an agency in Boston for the sale of Southern lands, and the gentlemen named above are representatives of the agency sent to investi-gate the resources and possibilities of other Southern States

A Young Candidate For Hanging. COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb., 20,-Arthur Turner, the thirteen-year-old son of Merchant Turner was stabbed twelve times yesterday afternoon by Leslie Holland, a young son of Engineer Holland. The boys had quarrel in school. After dismissal Holland followed Turner and catching his heed in the neck, back and head. He was prevented from continuing what would yery probably have been a second of March; 1888, signed by Falkine brevented from continuing what would for the empire should be the prison of the empire. injured, and it is believed will not very probably have been his murder. This edict was to the effect that politwith his life. No arrest was made.

FLOGGED & WOMAN.

HOW MADAME SIGIDA DIED UN-DER THE CZAR'S KNOUT.

Phree Other Female Prisoners, Fearing Her Fate, Commit Suicide-Sorrow Alsa Drives Two Men to Death-Russian Provided with a cable dispatch of introduction from Geo. Kenan, the cel-

ebrated Siberian traveler, the London agent of the Associated Press called on Serguis Stephnian. the well known writer upon Russia's political and serial conditions. Stephnian was asked whether he could give any informathe affirmation of the Southern orator | tion in regard to the outrages in the political prison at Kara in Eastern Siberia, rumers about which had recently reached the public press by way of the Russian colony in Paris. ONLY A HINT OF THE TRAGEDY.

> Stephnian stated that the reports already published gave only a hint of the horrible tragedy enacted at Kara. Perfectly trustworthy information, he said, had been recived in cipher letters that succeeded in getting through to Paris and London from exiles in Eastern Siberia. These letters, which are nothing but meagre scraps of paper, tell the story of the recent horror only in its main outline, but one who knows about Siberian life does not need a circumstantial recital to understand the cruelty of the discipline and the agony of suffering of which this herror was the culmination. The full details of the dreadful story cannot be long now in reaching the Western world, coming so soon after the publicity given to the Yakutsh atrocity. It can hardly fail to deepen the sense of horror already felt by the civilized world at Russia's treatment of political offenders.

ONE WOMAN FLOGGED TO DEATH AND THREE SUICIDE.

The facts so far received are as follows: Madame Sigida did not commit suicide, as the earliest reports stated. She died from the effects of a erasl flegging to which she was sub-jected. The flegging took place Wed-nesday, the 5th of November. It was continued until under the brutal blows the unhappy victim lost consciousness and lay as one dead. The poer woman never revived from the terrible shock, but continued to grow weaker and weaker until Friday, when death came to her relief. The news of her shocking official murder produced wide-spread dismay and anguish among her fellow prisoners and three of them, unable longer to bear their wretched fate, committed suicide by taking poison. How they obtained the peison is not known, but probably men as Boston, while he had friends they had it a long time in their possession and were keeping it as a last resert. The names of were Marie Kalush, Maria Padlovina Karalefshega and Nadesenta Smir-

netks. SAD FATE OF A CIRL. Maria Kalush was arrested in 1882, being then a girl of 18, on charge of disloyalty. Ber father was a merchant at Odessa. During her imprisonment every means was tried in vain to extort frem her a confession implicating her friends. At last Col. Katuskye, a gen d'arme officer, brought to her a skillfully forged statement, purporting to be a confession from her fellow conspirators, and promised immunity if she also confessed. Marie My, danced around with his hands fell into the trap and confessed, and up, and to our utter astonishment the her confession was used against her friends, who were sentenced to mana for five minutes before any one spoke. convicted on her testimony alone, she procured a revolver and on Aug. 21, called upon Col. Katuskya and fired at him, wounding him slightly. For

> TORN FROM HER HUSBAND, REASON FLEES.

Mary Padlovina Karalefskega was young married lady 85 years of age a daughter of a well known landed proprietor in the south of Russia. Paul Verautsog, and a sister of Basil Versuteoff, ene of the best known political economists in Russia. She "Why, Dennis," said his mistress, in joined a secret circle, which was surshocked accent, "whatever possessed prized and captured by the police in joined a secret circle, which was suryou to have your hair cut while you February, 1879, and was sentenced to thirteen years penal servitude with exile to Siberia for life and deprivation of all civil rights. Her husband, though not present, was sent by an administrative process a thousand miles from the mines to which she was sent. The separation drove her insane and she was put in a straight jacket. In 1881 she was allowed to join her husband in the hope of restoring her reason. She recovered, but the new governnor separated them again and she was restored to the

Kara mines. Nadesenta Smirnetzka was 35 vears eld and astudent in a woman's college. She was sent to the Kara mines for afteen years with penal servitude. HORROR DRIVES TWO MEN TO DEATH.

Shortly after the suicide of the three wemen, a brother of Marie Kalush, also a political prisoner, died suddenly. It is not definitely known as yet whether he too died by poison or whether his death was the result of overpowering grief on learning of the

death of his sister. Another exile, named Bobokovo. committed sucide rather than submit to the cruel humiliation and suffering of flogging. Bobokovo was a university student and took part in some public demonstrations of the students which were displeasing to the authorities. He was therefore, ordered to make his abode at Pinego, a small village in the province of Archangel, the north-South Carolina. The party will visit ern-most portion of European Russia. From there he attempted to make his except, and, for this heinous offense, was exiled to the mines of Eastern Si

THE FLOOGING OF MADAME SIGIDA. The flegging of Madame Sigida occurred under orders issued by Lieut .-Gen. Baron Koff, governor general of the province of Arnour, in which the Kara mines are situated. These orders directed that the secret edict ous work by a companion who jerked | ical convicts should be treated by pris-Holland off. Young Turner is badly on officials in precisely the same manmon law offences. Political prisoners

death for any lack of conformity to prison regulations Stepniak thought would impress the Western world

with a profound horror. The political prisoners at Kara, Stepniak said, had in some way learned that the political exiles imprisoned at Saghalien had also been subjected to cruel flogging. They were constantly in dread of similar torture to that in-

flicted upon Madame Sigida. FLOGGING ORDERED BY THE CZAR. Stepniak was asked whether he thought the czar, in view of the fact that the exceptional horrors at Kara had been made public, would mitigate case of political convicts. He replied that he thought it was not unlikely that the publication of the facts would force the superior officials of Russia to said flogging and all other brutalities were entirely due to the direct orders of the central government at St. Petersburg, namely, the edict of March, 1888. The government was, therefore, directly responsible for the renewal of the corporal punishment of political prisoners, which had been suspended in 1877 after Trepost ordered Bogoluboff to be flogged.

THE STAMP CLERK.

An Interesting Study of Character in a City Postofice. "I should think you have a easy time in here.

"Well, pretty easy." "You don't have much to do. Just stand at the window, count out stamps, and take in the money." "That's all, save the little item of

making correct change every time." "O, of course. But it isn't much." "No, not much, though sometimes alf a dozen people, all in a hurry, want stamps at the same moment.' "Yes, to be sure. You must be busy at times, say early in the day, or at but my offended dignity was at stake, Christmas and Easter. But most and I got me another lamp and went to

"Yes, practice is a great thing, but I've been a stamp clerk for ten years, cent stamps. Still, practice is a great lamp about once a week.

thing."
"Well, I should like to have your "Well, I should like to have your to sell postage stamps.' "I wish you had it, as you think it is so easy. But, should you try it a day,

you might think differently." The conversation between two acquaintances occurred in a city postoffice a year ago. The change which has brought about a new administration removed about a month ago the old postoffice clerk and installed another man in his place.

The new clerk entered upon his duties the first day with a feeling that selling stamps was a diversion suited to his genial temperament. He hadn't been at the window an hour before he was a sadder and a wiser man. A woman came up and wanted thir-

teen cents' worth of two's and one's, a package of two cent wrappers. She had nothing smaller than a \$5 When the clerk had recovered from the temporary slow fever into which

crowd waiting outside, and all he could hear was: Twenty-five cents' worth of twos, please." "Package postal carks." "Dollar's worth stamps, quick." "How much'll that take? Goin' to Canady." "How 'Nuff stamps on that, hey?" "Gimme two twos and three ones, will you? I'm

in a burry." The young man nervously counted out stamps, weighed packages, consult-ed the printed schedule, for rates in foreign countries, and perspired freely. Cold chills ran down his back. for he had a vague idea of giving somebody seventy-five cents worth of stamps for fifty cents, and of selling a package of

postals cards for half price. The crowd at the window did not diminish, but grew. A man finally came up in a hurry

and threw down a handful of loose silver and nickels and coppers and asked for-"Twenty-seven ones, sixteen canta" worth of twos, two and a half pack-

ages of postal cards, and the rest in twos and one cent wrappers." The new clerk choked down a big word or two, mopped his brow neryously with a sheet of stamps, and began counting out a package of stamped envelopes, government official size. "How many did you say?"

"Envelopes."

"How many what?"

"Envelope? I don't want any envelopes. Twenty-seven ones, sixteen cents' worth of twos, two and one-half packages of postal cards and the rest in twos and one-cent wrappers. That's what I want, and in a big hurry, too. Got to catch a train." "Sixteen cents' worth of twos?"

"Yes, I said so." "Oh, well, all-all right! There you ere. And-and how many ones?"

"Twenty-seven. Come, hurry up." "Twenty-seven; twenty-seven. Five times five is twenty-five and two is

And now, the rest in envelopes did you "Envelopes? I don't want any envelopes. One cent wrappers is what I istence of the government. We think surance. want."

"How many? Well, give me just one: Perhaps you can count that out and revolution and about tyrants and straight." (Sarcastically.) "A one-cent wrapper is two cents." "All right! I can stand it if you

"How many?"

get out of here."

can.

"How many packages of postal cards?" "Never mind. I can't wait here all day. Besides, there's a crowd out here stretching way around the corner. Just give me my change and I'll

When the clerk had recovered from

the syncope into which this little transaction had cast him, he spied the old acquaintance, the former stamp clerk at the window. "Ah, you seem to be having a pleas-

ant time in here. Please let me have \$2 worth of twos and sixes, \$1 worth cf each. And just weigh that little bundle. Going to Honduras. Needs two more stamps, I think. Should think you would have a good time in here. Not much to do but stand up and sell stamps, and give back the right change hey? You must enjoy your place here. Of course, it will be a little busy early Mail.

tion, then it ionlows without displace that the Coufederates were both rebels and traitors, for they certainly did fail in the ir allegiance to the federal government for four years and they government for four years and they considered with the murder of an ion grant an arrest of judgment in the case of Cross and White, the Raleigh is to be done by co-operation between the case of Cross and White, the Raleigh is to be done by co-operation between the case of Cross and White, the Raleigh is to be done by co-operation between the case of Cross and White, the Raleigh is to be done by co-operation between the case of Cross and White, the Raleigh is to be done by co-operation between the case of Cross and White, the Raleigh is to be done by co-operation between the case of Cross and White, the Raleigh is to be done by co-operation between the citizens, and the citizens, the city authorities and the citizens, and all the money necessary has been found dead, with the disease, and to of them the disease, and to of them the disease, and to of them the case of Cross and White, the Raleigh is to be done by co-operation between the case of Cross and White, the Raleigh is to be done by co-operation between the case of Cross and White, the Raleigh is to be done by co-operation between the case of Cross and White, the Raleigh is to be done by co-operation between the disease, and to of them the disease of Cross and White, the Raleigh is to be done by co-operation of the bended warehouse of C. and physicians. A number of the disease, and to of them the disease, and to of them the disease, and to of them the disease and to of them the disease are the disease and the distance and the distance are the disease and the disease of Cross and White, the Raleigh is to be done by co-opera

ARP'S PHILOSOPHY.

BILL TALKS ABOUT THE MISCHIEV-OUS LITTLE ONES.

The Difference Between Mischievousness and Meanness-Some Remarks on the

Peculiarities of Boys.

mischief and meanness. But mischief is close akin to it, when it injures any body or hurts their feelings, or breaks Brown, a negro, as the assassin. He the rules or the laws. Most all boys the severity of prison discipline in the love a little mischief. I used to love a good deal. I remember when we thought | only recently shot. it ever so smart to slip around at night and change gates and the signs, or Chronicle says the evidence was so take some notice of affairs, but he stretch a rope across the sidewalk, or tie Brown being lynched, and Governor a goat in the school house, or put one Richardson was immediately telegraphman's horse in another man's stable. I ed to and asked for instructions to rehave worked mighty hard at such things move Brown to Columbia or elsewhere. and I did think it was just as funny as it could be, but some how or other I don't see a bit of fun in it now. I won-

der what is the matter with me. My As to the cause of the murder, and the children inherited mischief, I reckon, | verdict of the coroner's jury the corresand so I have to excuse them, but when pondent says: "Other facts gathered my little girl thoughtlessly pulled the by your correspondent are that Brown chair away just as I was about to sit suspected a colored man of being too down, and I came down with a shock intimate with his wife and Saturday that jarred the house, and my feet flew night awaited in ambush the object of up and knocked the lamp off the table, his jeslousy. When Hood passed by on I was mad, very mad until I looked at his way from visiting some relatives, her and saw how frightened she was, for Brown mistook him for the other party she hadn't counted on such a catastrophe. and fred. It was on a street without So I tempered down, picked up the broken fragments and never said a word. and was a minute before anybody spoke. that John Hood came to his death by Mrs. Arp was the first to break the awful gun-shot wounds at the hands of Green silence with an explosion of laughter, Brown (colored.)" and that started the children, of course -all but Jessie, poor little thing, who came to me and said, "Papa I didn't mean to do it." I knew that she didn't,

and yet yesterday I made a mistake to. I believe it would do her good to shet her, and then entering the store in counting out a small number of one- see me bump the floor and kick over a shot Feldmann. She has since died. I was ruminating about this because my boy came home from school ahead of been living with his family for some place, that's all. It can't be very hard time and sat down before the fire looking time.

solemn and sad. I was writing by the window and wondered what was the matter. For a while he never moved or more to be said about it. The affair spoke, but suddenly he looked up at me and said, a pitiful voice: "Papa, was parties are well known and prominent you ever suspended?" "Suspended?" in business and society circles. said I, "I don't understand you-sus pended how?" "Suspended from school," said he. "Why, no," said I "What makes you ask that question? He choked up, and said: "Well I'm

suspended, and so is Tom Miller." "Is

it possible?" said I, as I laid down my

pen. "What have you been doing?" Tan he told as how he and Tom and sor was in the other room and now he missed Tom and the whole dipper full struck the blackboard half and half, seven postal cards and and put out the sum and ran down upon present charter, which will expire two the floor, and the professor came in just at the wrong time and asked who did it. at the wrong time and asked who did it, pay the entire State debt, amounting to and suspended him and Tom, and told from \$11,000,000 to \$12,000,000. The them to take their books and go home. I felt greatly relieved of course, for I this episode threw him, there was a saw that it was mischief and not meanness, but I never said anything and looked solemn and resumed my writing Now, it distresses my children to see me distressed, and that is a good sign. As long as a boy loves his parents, and gis troubled when they are troubled there is hope of that boy. After a while he said: "Papa what must I do obout it?" 'I don't know" said I, "until I see the professor. Not long ago we had up a case of suspension, and the board refused to take the boy back, I don't know what they will do with you and Tom. I expect you have been trying the professor's patience for some time. You are not bad boys and are very good scholars,

but your disposition to mischies The other boys are talking about you, and say that the professor is partial to am glad that he has stopped your mis-

chief."

But it came out all right. The boys were not suspended, and they went back the next morning and apologized, and now everything is calm and serene. The boys must conform to the rules. If one boy throws water, all the boys have the right to throw water, and that wouldn't do, and a sensible boy knows it. Let every boy act upon principle. about this a good deal, for it affects our childlen and grand children. It trouples us to think about wars and anarchy bad men getting into power and about the rich getting richer and the poor if the people will do right-if the chilschools almost everywhere in the South. I know we have in Cartersville. I am proud of the professors and the teachers and the pupils. We are a long ways

NASHVIILE, Tenn., Feb. 20 .- In the the sum of \$12,000 damages against the jon the globe. Standard Oil Company, in the suit which has occupied the attention of this court in the morning, or at Christmas or Easter times. Most people could do it with a little practice."—United States

as occupied the attention of this court for a week. The plaintiff sued for the full extent of the damages, amounting to \$14,000, sustained August 23d, 1889,

ahead of Boston. There are no hip

pockets in our schools-no kicking of

teachers, no band of forty thieves. We

have Christian teachers and the moral

training goes right along with the school

books. The boy or the girl who gets no

more education than can be had in our

schools has the foundation laid for any

The Oil Company's Responsibility.

beginner in life.

John Hood an Aged Man Shot and Killed of a Lynching Carse His Removal to

A FOUL MURDER.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Feb. 19 .- John Hood, the father of Sheriff W. H. Hood. of Chester. S. C., was shot with a double-barreled shotgun, and killed, in There is a wide difference between Chester, Saturday night. Mr. Hood's body was found at 7 o'clock Sunday morning. Suspicion pointed to Green was arrested, and a double-barreled gun was found in his house, with mud on the stock, and apparently baving been

The Chester correspondent of the strong that fears were entertained of The Governor replied, instructing that the Lee Light Infantry be called on to protect the prisoner,. Sunday afternoon

the prisoner was taken to Columbia. any lights whatever. The verdict of the coroner's inquest, held here Sunday, was

Mr. Hood was 79 years old.

Shot His Wife and Her Uncle. CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 18 .- A double tragedy occurred here last and I got me another lamp and went to night. Nasoleon Laval called at the people could do the work, with little people could do the work, with little practice."

and I got like about I wanted to laugh as much as store of B. Feldmann & Co., and they did, but I wouldn't. That was asked to see his wife, who had been four years ago, and Mrs Arp. is not done separated from him for some time. laughing at it yet whenever it is alluded When the woman came down Laval Feldmann will recover. Mrs. Laval was a niece of Feldmann, and had time. On being arrested, Laval stated that it was merely a family affair, and that there was nothing has created a great sensation, as the in busizess and society circles.

LOTTERY'S DESPERATE EFFORT.

Willing to Pay the Debt of Louisiana NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 19 .- The Louisiana Lottery Company is making a desperate effort to retain its corporate life. got to tarowing water at each other It has failed to secure a charter from North Dakota, and its next move, it is sard, will be an enormous bribe to the Louisiana Legislature for a renewal of its-

years hence. Its proposition will be to

lottery is earning \$250,000 a month, or

\$3,000,000 per year, net. Many prominent Louisianians fear that the bribe may be accepted. RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 20.-Last night was fixed upon for the celebration at Pine Level, Johnson County, of the marriage of A. D. Godwin and Miss Ida Oliver, the pretty daughter of Pine Level's leading mearchant, T. T. Oliver. The invited guests had come, the atten-

dants were all present, the officiating

clergyman on hand. The time had

come for the couple to step in front of the preacher. Godwin and bis intended lockedjarms and marched out together the ats following. As then troubled him and set a bad example not of the prescher, Miss Oliver. The other boys are talking about you. coolly informed Godwin that she had given up the idea of getting married. you and Tom, and I'm afraid that he is; This effectually put a stop to the ceremony. Her father stepped forward and told the would-be groom that he, perhaps, had better desist from all further proceeding, and leave for home. Godwin quietly retired, got in his buggy and departed. No reason for Miss Oli-

vers's strange conduct is given.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20 .- A special from Little Rock, Ark., says: At 3 o'clock They may be tempted to tell a story to Sunday morning, fire broke out in the get out of a little scrape. But it is better boiler room of the Insane Asylum near to tell the truth. The truth is the thing this place and spread rapidly throughthe biggest thing I know of. If I had out the entire building. There were nearly a great business that would give em- 509 patients in the building all of whom ployment to a thousand boys, and I had were removed from the different wards to go about and select them, the first to the first floor, preparatory to taking question I would ask would be "Does he them from the asylum. During the always tell the truth?" I wish the boys removal, a scene of pandemonium and girls could realize how much anxie- reigned, the patients ssreaming, cursing they give us. Here are 400 going to and sobbing with terror as the keeper school in our little town, and in a few hustled them from boor to floor, until years they have got to take our places they were in comparative safety. Meanand make the laws and do the basiness while the water gave out and only the and make up society and establish the timely arrival of the fire engine from morals of the community, and upon their this city prevented the complete destrucconduct the happiness and good name of tion of the building. One included the seven -twenty-seven. Twenty-seven, the people will depend. The young boiler room, pump room, engine house, men of this generation will have to solve laundry, dry house, kitchen, bath-rooms the race problem and the other problem and pantries, were destroyed, entailing lems, and upon them will depend the ex- a loss of about \$35,000. There is no in

The Georgia Alliance.

ATLANTA, Feb. 20 .- The State Farmers' Alliance has taken possession of its new and more commodious quarters on the corner of Hunter and Forsyth poorer. I know that it will be all right streets. The Alliance has been expecting to make the change for months. dren grow up with good morals and The building was donated for the use good principles. We have got good of the order for five years as one of the of the order for five years as one of the inducements offered by Atlanta for locating the exchange here. The secretary of the Alliance and the organ of the brotherhood, the Southern Alliance Farmer, also have rooms in the exchange building.

Engages Rooms for a Year.

The Charlotte Chronicle states that Mr. Thomas A. Edison has engaged a suit of rooms in that city for a year. They will be for the use of himself and his experts whenever they shall be there, during the next twelve months to pursue their mining investigations among the the mines of Southwestern North Carolina, which circuit court Peter Swan was awarded he declares is the richest mineral region

Mortality from Small-Pox.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Feb. 19. -Late reports from the small-pox districts by the destruction of his marble yards along the Rio Grande show an sppalling -New Orleans is to be thoroughly in the northwostern suburbs of the city, mortality list. On a ranche in Duval were thus made liable to flogging for breaches of prison discipline. In what particular way Madame Sigida had